



# Pregnant Women and Infants

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Provided by the Wisconsin Information for State Health Policy Program, a program funded by the Division of Health and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Comments, suggestions and requests for information may be addressed to:

Center for Health Statistics  
P.O. Box 309, Room 172  
Madison, WI 53701  
Phone: (608) 267-7955  
Fax: (608) 261-6380  
Internet: [Guhlepa@dhfs.state.wi.us](mailto:Guhlepa@dhfs.state.wi.us)

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- Table 5. Excludes births to mothers whose age was not specified.
- Table 7-12. Rates and percentages are based on the births for which maternal and infant characteristics depicted in the table are known. For example, the percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy (Table 12) is based on births for which maternal smoking status was known.
- Table 8. No rates are shown for births to mothers less than 15 years old, nor are births to these mother reflected in the total.
- Table 9. The “Other” race category in these *Profiles* is limited to births to mothers whose race was not specified.
- Table 10. Mothers with “less than high school” education are those who completed less than 12 years of schooling.

## DEMOGRAPHICS OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

**Table 1. Population of Women Ages 15-44, 1990-1994**

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
15-19	5,769	5,640	5,640	5,710	6,360
20-24	5,768	5,830	5,750	5,650	5,690
25-29	7,324	7,080	6,850	6,300	5,670
30-34	7,990	8,080	8,050	7,930	7,060
35-39	7,025	7,250	7,400	7,750	7,840
40-44	6,301	6,790	6,870	6,880	7,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,177</b>	<b>40,670</b>	<b>40,560</b>	<b>40,220</b>	<b>39,950</b>

Source: 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing; 1991-1994 estimates are from the Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The number of Wisconsin women in their childbearing years (ages 15-44) has increased since 1990. While most (62) counties have experienced net increases, 9 counties have had net declines in the number of women ages 15-44.*

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Women Ages 18-44, 1989**

Age	Percent in Poverty		County Rank:		
	County	State	Low	Average	High
18-24	17.8	23.8		x	
25-44	10.4	9.7		x	
<b>Total 18-44</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>		<b>x</b>	

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Note: Poverty is defined by the federal government and measured by household income and size. The percent distribution of poverty by county determines the county rank. A county is "low" if it is in the lowest quartile (# 14.8 for age group 18-24; # 8.1 for age group 25-44; # 10.1 for age group 18-44), or "high" if it is in the highest quartile (\$ 28.4 for age group 18-24; \$ 15.2 for age group 25-44; \$ 16.3 for age group 18-44).

*In half of Wisconsin counties, between 11 and 16 percent of women ages 18-44 had incomes below poverty, according to the 1990 U.S. Census.*

**BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATES****Table 3. Total Births and Birth Rates, 1990-1994**

Year	Number of Births	Crude Birth Rate	General Fertility Rate	Teen Birth Rate
1990	2,697	15.4	67.1	62.7
1991	2,771	15.6	68.1	69.5
1992	2,617	14.6	64.5	59.4
1993	2,690	14.9	66.9	66.9
1994	2,561	14.1	64.1	55.0

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population (per 1,000). The general fertility rate (GFR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population of women ages 15-44 (per 1,000). The teen birth rate (TBR) is defined as the number of births to teens 15-19 divided by the population of females ages 15-19 (per 1,000).

Since 1990, annual declines have occurred statewide in total births, the crude birth rate and the general fertility rate. The Wisconsin teen birth rate has ranged between a high of 44 in 1991 and a low of 39 in 1994.

**Table 4. Comparison of Birth Rates, 1994**

	Birth Rate:		County Rank:		
	County	State	Low	Average	High
Crude Birth Rate	14.1	13.4			x
General Fertility Rate	64.1	59.9			x
Teen Birth Rate	55.0	38.8			x

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The distribution of birth rates by county determines the county rank. A county is "low" if it is in the lowest quartile (CBR # 11.3; GFR # 54.3; TBR # 26.0 ), or "high" if it is in the highest quartile (CBR # 13.1; GFR # 64.1; TBR # 46.5).

In 54 counties, at least 20 births occurred in which the mother was a teen (aged 19 or younger). One-fourth of the counties had a 1994 teen birth rate of 26 per 1,000 or below (the lowest quartile). Another fourth had a rate of 46 per 1,000 or higher (the highest quartile).

**Table 5. Comparison of Age-Specific Birth Rates, 1992-1994 Averages**

Age	Average Annual Number of Births	Birth Rate:		County Rank:		
		County	State	Low	Average	High
<15	8	---	---	---	---	---
15-19	356	60.2	40.6			x
15-17	142	39.9	23.6			x
18-19	213	91.4	67.1			x
20-34	2,034	103.5	97.2		x	
35+	225	15.3	17.7		x	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>61.0</b>			

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 women in the age group. The distribution of birth rates by county determines the county rank. A county is "low" if it is in the lowest quartile ( # 26.0 for ages 15-19; # 12.6 for ages 15-17; # 47.4 for ages 18-19; # 98.5 for ages 20-34 ; # 13.5 for ages 35 and above), or "high" if it is in the highest quartile (\$ 44.6 for ages 15-19; \$ 24.9 for ages 15-17; \$ 79.5 for ages 18-19; \$ 111.3 for ages 20-34; \$ 17.7 for ages 35 and above).

*Statewide, most births (79 percent in 1994) are to women in their twenties and early thirties. In counties with relatively high birth rates for this age group, the rates ranged from 111 to 325 (per 1,000 women aged 20-34).*

**Table 6. Age-Specific Birth Rates, Three-Year Averages**

Age	1990-1992	1991-1993	1992-1994
15-19	63.9	65.3	60.2
15-17	34.8	39.3	39.9
18-19	115.6	107.2	91.4
20-34	101.4	102.4	103.5
35+	14.7	15.0	15.3

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 women in the age group.

*Wisconsin birth rates have declined since 1990 for women in all age groups except those age 30 and above.*

MATERNAL AND INFANT CHARACTERISTICS

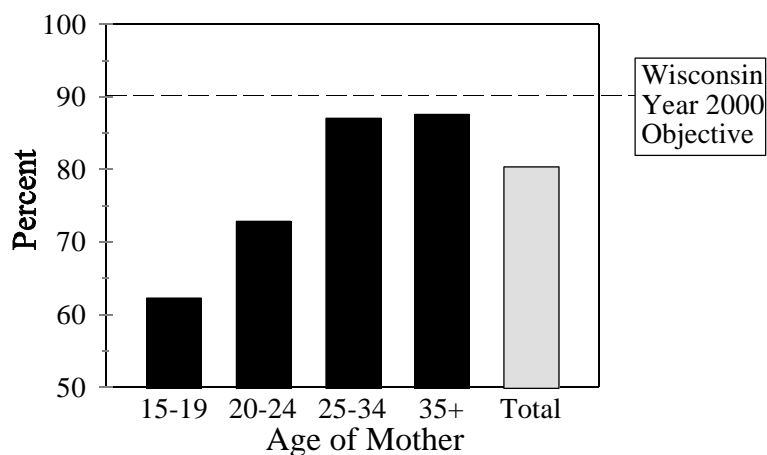
**Table 7. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight, 1990-1994**

Year	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	2,126	78.8	121	4.5	162	6.0
1991	2,219	80.1	111	4.0	194	7.0
1992	2,073	79.3	114	4.4	177	6.8
1993	2,113	78.6	122	4.5	196	7.3
1994	2,053	80.2	121	4.7	174	6.8

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In relatively small proportions of Wisconsin births each year, prenatal care was begun during the third trimester or not at all.*

**Figure 1. Percent of Women Obtaining First-Trimester Prenatal Care, 1994**



Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

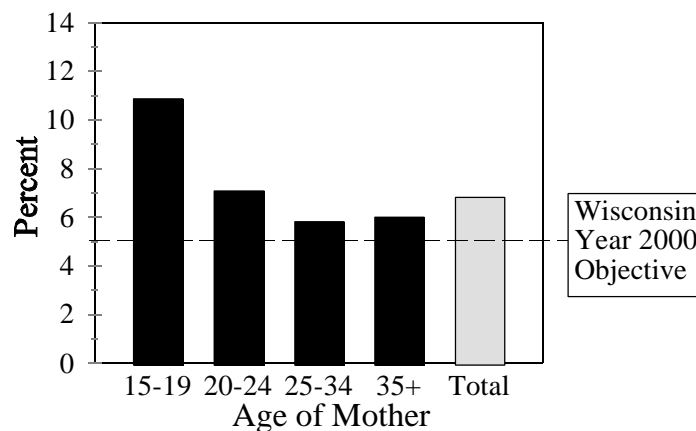
*Since 1990, the proportion of Wisconsin women who received first-trimester prenatal care has been 82 or 83 percent each year.*

**Table 8. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Age of Mother, 1994**

Age	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
15-19	350	218	62.3	27	7.7	38	10.9
20-24	607	442	72.8	51	8.4	43	7.1
25-34	1,364	1,188	87.1	34	2.5	79	5.8
35+	234	205	87.6	4	1.7	14	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*Statewide, late or no prenatal care is generally more prevalent among very young women who give birth than among older women. Infants born to teenagers are also more likely to have a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds).*

**Figure 2. Percent of Births with Low Birthweight (<2500 Grams), 1994**

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In 1994, a total of 4,358 infants (6.4 percent of live births) were born in Wisconsin with low birthweight. Low birthweight occurred most frequently among births to teens (9 percent of all births in the age group); women age 35 and older had the second highest proportion (almost 7 percent).*



**Table 9. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 1994**

Race/ Ethnicity	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,891	1,655	87.5	45	2.4	96	5.1
Black	411	237	57.7	53	12.9	60	14.6
Am. Indian	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hispanic	238	145	60.9	23	9.7	18	7.6
Asian	13	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

*In 1994, statewide there were 56,451 births to white women, 6,812 births to African-American women, 2,398 births to Hispanic women, 1,839 births to Asian women (of which 1,230 births were to Laotian/Hmong women), and 750 births to American Indian women.*

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: All live births were classified into mutually exclusive categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic American Indian, non-Hispanic other. Characteristics are not shown for fewer than 20 births.

**Table 10. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Education of Mother, 1994**

Years of Education	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than High School	536	325	60.6	56	10.4	53	9.9
High School	952	767	80.6	39	4.1	64	6.7
More than High School	1,072	960	89.6	26	2.4	57	5.3

*Women with higher levels of education are more likely to receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy; their infants are also much less likely to have low birthweight.*

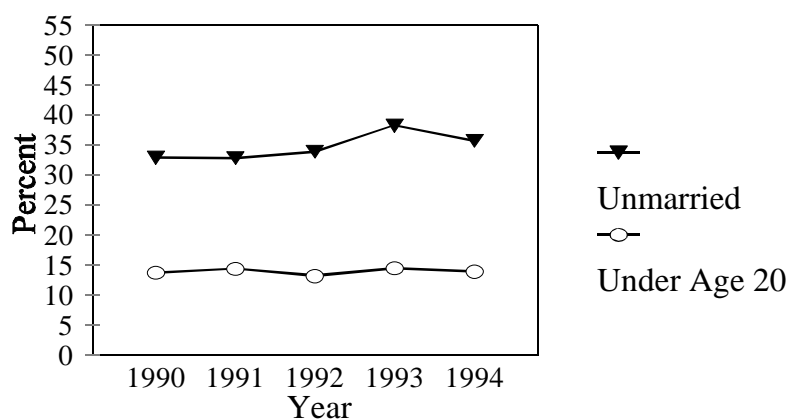
Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

**Table 11. Births with Selected Maternal Characteristics, 1990-1994**

Year	First Birth		Unmarried		< 12 Years Education		Smoked during Pregnancy	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	1,066	39.5	888	32.9	626	23.2	713	26.4
1991	1,019	36.8	910	32.8	623	22.6	712	25.8
1992	971	37.1	888	33.9	542	20.7	666	25.5
1993	1,036	38.5	1,028	38.2	591	22.0	685	25.5
1994	999	39.0	915	35.7	536	20.9	581	22.7

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The proportion of Wisconsin women who smoke during pregnancy has declined about 1 percentage point annually since 1990.*

**Figure 3. Percent of Births to Teens (<20) and Unmarried Women, 1994**

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

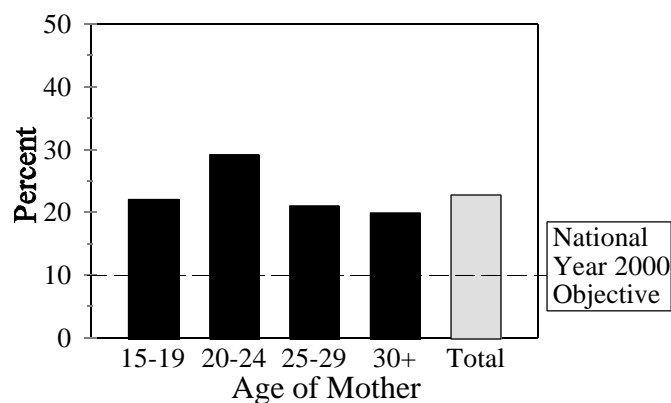
*The long-term increase in the proportion of births to unmarried mothers continued during the 1990s. Infants born to unmarried women represented 24 percent of all Wisconsin births in 1990; by 1994, they were 27 percent of all births.*

**Table 12. Births with Selected Maternal Characteristics by Age, 1994**

Age	Unmarried		<12 Years Education		Smoked during Pregnancy	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-19	314	89.7	243	69.4	77	22.0
20-24	325	53.5	159	26.2	177	29.2
25-29	165	21.5	65	8.5	161	21.0
30+	105	12.7	63	7.6	165	19.9

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The proportion of infants born to unmarried women was 25 percent or greater in one-fourth of Wisconsin counties. In most counties, the proportion of nonmarital births was higher among younger women.*

**Figure 4. Percent of Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy as a Percentage of All Live Births, 1994**

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In general, older women are less likely to smoke during pregnancy than younger women. In 1994, 27 percent of Wisconsin teens ages 15-19 who gave birth smoked during their pregnancies, compared with 15 percent of women ages 30 and older.*

**Table 13. Reported Pregnancies and Births, 1992-94  
Annual Average**

Age	Reported Pregnancies	Number of Births
Less than 20	515	364
20+	2,704	2,259
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>2,623</b>

Source: Birth certificates, reported induced abortions and reported fetal deaths, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The number of reported pregnancies is the sum of the number of live births, reported fetal deaths, and reported induced abortions. The number of reported pregnancies underestimates the actual number of pregnancies because it does not include miscarriages. Pregnancies from border counties may also be underestimated because of limited reporting by out-of-state facilities.

*The proportion of pregnancies that result in a live birth is generally higher for women over 20 than for younger women.*

**Table 14. Selected Factors Related to Infant Mortality, 1994**

Risk	Percent of Births:		County Rank:		
	County	State	Low	Average	High
Low Birthweight	6.8	6.4			x
Mother Age Less than 20	13.9	10.3			x
Prenatal Care:					
Third Trimester or None	4.7	3.5			x
Fewer than 5 Prenatal Visits	4.8	4.1		x	
5-9 Prenatal Visits	23.0	18.5		x	

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The percent distribution of a given risk characteristic by county determines the county rank. A county is "low" if it is in the lowest quartile ( # 4.6 for low birthweight; # 7.5 for mother under age 20; # 2.1 for third trimester or no prenatal care; # 2.2 for fewer than 5 prenatal care visits; # 15.1 for 5 to 9 prenatal care visits), or "high" if it is in the highest quartile ( \$ 6.1 for low birthweight; \$ 11.5 for mother under age 20; \$ 4.3 for third trimester or no prenatal care; \$ 5.6 for fewer than 5 prenatal care visits; \$ 28.6 for 5 to 9 prenatal care visits).

*In Wisconsin, 81.4 percent of births were to mothers with 10 or more prenatal care visits.*

## INFANT MORTALITY

**Table 15. Number of Infant Deaths, 1990-1994**

Year	Neonatal Deaths	Postneonatal Deaths	Total Infant Deaths
1990	14	12	26
1991	13	11	24
1992	9	9	18
1993	10	12	22
1994	7	18	25

Source: Death certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Neonatal deaths are those that occurred at less than four weeks (28 days) of age. Postneonatal deaths are those that occurred between four weeks and one year of age.

*There were 541 infant deaths in Wisconsin in 1994, representing a statewide infant mortality rate of 7.9 deaths per 1,000 births. Most (60 percent) infant deaths occurred within the first 4 weeks of life, the neonatal period.*

**Table 16. Five-Year Average Infant Mortality, 1990-1994**

	Average Annual Number of Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate: County	Infant Mortality Rate: State	County Rank: Low	County Rank: Average	County Rank: High
Total Infant	23.0	8.6	8.0		x	
Neonatal	10.6	4.0	4.8		x	
Postneonatal	12.4	4.6	3.2			x

Source: Death certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 births and are not calculated when the number of deaths during the five-year period is fewer than 20. The distribution of a given rate by county determines the county rank. The number of counties ranked was 31 for total infant deaths, 20 for neonatal deaths, and 10 for postneonatal deaths. A county is "low" if it is in the lowest quartile (# 6.3 for total infant deaths; # 3.9 for neonatal deaths; # 2.6 for postneonatal deaths), or "high" if it is in the highest quartile (\$ 9.0 for total infant deaths; \$ 5.1 for neonatal deaths; \$ 4.4 for postneonatal deaths ).

*Thirty-one counties had at least 20 infant deaths during the five-year period 1990-1994. Of these, eight counties had an infant mortality rate of 9 per 1,000 births or higher.*

## HEALTH SERVICES

**Table 17. Newborn Hospital Stays by Birthweight and Expected Source of Payment, 1993**

	Source of Payment		
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Sources	All Sources
<u>Average Length of Stay (days)</u>			
Low Birthweight	16	11	14
All Other	2	2	2
<u>Average Charge</u>			
Low Birthweight	\$23,372	\$12,465	\$18,741
All Other	\$1,725	\$1,554	\$1,631

Source: Linked file of birth certificates, hospital discharges and Medical Assistance eligibility data, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included. Average charge excludes physician charge.

**Table 18. Number of Infant Hospitalizations by Selected Diagnoses and Expected Source of Payment, 1994**

Diagnosis at Discharge (ICD-9-CM Codes)	Source of Payment		
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Source	All Sources
Neonatal Disorders (760-779)	25	33	58
Acute Respiratory Infection (460-466)	42	19	61
Viral or Other Infection (010-089, 100-139)	13	10	23
Pneumonia (480-486)	18	1	19
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	14	20	34
Injuries (800-999)	7	3	10
All Other	89	55	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>349</b>

Source: Infant hospitalization file, data extracted from the Office of Health Care Information hospital inpatient database, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Includes all hospitalizations of infants less than one year of age, excluding newborns; counts are based on first-listed diagnosis. Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included.

*Statewide, 1994 newborn hospital stays averaged 13 days for low birthweight infants, compared with 2 days for other infants. Average hospital costs for a newborn were more than \$15,300 for a low birthweight infant versus about \$1,200 for other infants.*

*Neonatal disorders (a wide variety of conditions originating in the perinatal period) and acute respiratory infections together accounted for about one-third of all 1994 infant hospitalizations in Wisconsin.*

**Table 19. Number of Preventable Infant Hospitalizations by Selected Diagnoses and Expected Source of Payment, 1994**

Diagnosis at Discharge (ICD-9-CM Codes)	Source of Payment		All Sources
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Source	
Bacterial Pneumonia (481 ,482.2, 482.3, 482.9, 483, 485, 486)*	16	1	17
Severe Ear, Nose, Throat Infection (382, 462, 463, 465, 472.1)*	12	3	15
Asthma (493)	6	1	7
Gastroenteritis (558.9)	3	3	6
Dehydration (276.5)	19	11	30
All Other Preventable	5	6	11
<b>Total Preventable</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>86</b>

Source: Preventable hospitalization file, data extracted from the Office of Health Care Information hospital inpatient database, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: "Preventable hospitalizations" include all hospitalizations for 28 conditions that have been defined as ambulatory-care-sensitive. Hospitalizations for these conditions are potentially preventable, in that timely and appropriate preventive and primary care can decrease hospitalizations by: (1) preventing the onset of an illness or condition, (2) controlling an acute episodic illness or condition, or (3) managing a chronic disease or condition. Accordingly, the number of preventable hospitalizations can be used to indicate problems with access, availability and adequacy of preventive and primary care. This table includes all hospitalizations for the defined conditions among infants under one year of age. Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included.

\*Bacterial pneumonia excludes cases with secondary diagnosis of sickle cell anemia and patients less than 2 months old. Severe ear, nose and throat infections exclude cases with insertion of myringotomy tubes.

*During 1994, there were 9,797 hospitalizations of infants (excluding deliveries) in Wisconsin. Of these, 27 percent (2,681) were for conditions in which a hospital stay is potentially preventable, representing a rate of 39.3 such hospitalizations per 1,000 infants.*

**Table 20. Participation in Special Health Programs, 1994**

Population	Prenatal Care Coordination	WIC
Infants (less than 1 year)	---	1,288
Pregnant Women	62	445
Postpartum Women	---	539

Sources: Bureau of Health Care Financing (Prenatal Care Coordination); Wisconsin WIC Program.

Note: The Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides nutritional counseling and supplementary food for pregnant women, infants and young children at risk for poor health outcomes related to nutritional deficiencies. Prenatal Care Coordination (a Medical Assistance program administered by the DHSS Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing) is the coordinated delivery of nonmedical (psychosocial, educational, and other) services to pregnant women. The program attempts to identify each woman's reproductive health needs and focuses on the prevention of poor birth outcomes. High-risk MA recipients are selected for this benefit, based on established criteria to determine high risk.

*In December of 1994, 28,704 Wisconsin infants were receiving services from WIC. The number of women participating in WIC included 9,644 pregnant women and 12,830 receiving services during the year after giving birth.*





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Comments, suggestions and requests for information may be addressed to:

Center for Health Statistics  
P.O. Box 309, Room 172  
Madison, WI 53701  
Phone: (608) 267-7955  
Fax: (608) 261-6380  
Internet: [Guhlepa@dhfs.state.wi.us](mailto:Guhlepa@dhfs.state.wi.us)

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Table 5. Excludes births to mothers whose age was not specified.

Table 7-12. Rates and percentages are based on the births for which maternal and infant characteristics depicted in the table are known. For example, the percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy (Table 12) is based on births for which maternal smoking status was known.

Table 8. No rates are shown for births to mothers less than 15 years old, nor are births to these mother reflected in the total.

Table 9. The “Other” race category in these *Profiles* is limited to births to mothers whose race was not specified.

Table 10. Mothers with “less than high school” education are those who completed less than 12 years of schooling.

## DEMOGRAPHICS OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

**Table 1. Population of Women Ages 15-44, 1990-1994**

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
15-19	2,761	3,022	3,029	3,033	3,040
20-24	3,067	3,660	3,669	3,674	3,682
25-29	3,961	4,324	4,335	4,341	4,350
30-34	4,003	3,971	3,980	3,986	3,994
35-39	3,285	3,461	3,469	3,474	3,481
40-44	2,679	2,768	2,775	2,779	2,784
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,756</b>	<b>21,205</b>	<b>21,257</b>	<b>21,287</b>	<b>21,331.84</b>

Source: 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing; 1991-1994 estimates are from the Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The number of Wisconsin women in their childbearing years (ages 15-44) has increased since 1990. While most (62) counties have experienced net increases, 9 counties have had net declines in the number of women ages 15-44.*

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Women Ages 18-44, 1989**

Age	Percent in Poverty City	State	Low	City is: Average	High
18-24	Data for this table are not available below the county level.				
25-44					
<b>Total 18-44</b>					

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

*In half of Wisconsin counties, between 11 and 16 percent of women ages 18-44 had incomes below poverty, according to the 1990 U.S. Census.*

**BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATES****Table 3. Total Births and Birth Rates, 1990-1994**

Year	Number of Births	Crude Birth Rate	General Fertility Rate	Teen Birth Rate
1990	1,595	18.9	80.7	102.9
1991	1,610	19.0	75.9	98.0
1992	1,479	17.4	69.6	83.5
1993	1,567	18.4	73.6	95.3
1994	1,455	17.1	68.2	90.5

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population (per 1,000). The general fertility rate (GFR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population of women ages 15-44 (per 1,000). The teen birth rate (TBR) is defined as the number of births to teens 15-19 divided by the population of females ages 15-19 (per 1,000).

Since 1990, annual declines have occurred statewide in total births, the crude birth rate and the general fertility rate. The Wisconsin teen birth rate has ranged between a high of 44 in 1991 and a low of 39 in 1994.

**Table 4. Comparison of Birth Rates, 1994**

	Birth Rate:		City is:		
	City	State	Low	Average	High
Crude Birth Rate	17.1	13.4			x
General Fertility Rate	68.2	59.9			x
Teen Birth Rate	90.5	38.8			x

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The birth rates in the city are compared to the distribution of birth rates for the state's 72 counties. A rate is labeled "low" if the CBR # 11.3; GFR # 54.3; TBR # 26.0; or "high" if the CBR \$ 13.1; GFR \$ 64.1; TBR \$ 46.5.

In 54 counties, at least 20 births occurred in which the mother was a teen (aged 19 or younger). One-fourth of the counties had a 1994 teen birth rate of 26 per 1,000 or below (the lowest quartile). Another fourth had a rate of 46 per 1,000 or higher (the highest quartile).

**Table 5. Comparison of Age-Specific Birth Rates, 1992-1994 Averages**

Age	Average Annual Number of Births	Birth Rate:			City is:	
		City	State	Low	Average	High
<15	8	---	---	---	---	---
15-19	272	89.8	40.6			x
15-17	115	73.2	23.6			x
18-19	157	107.7	67.1			x
20-34	1,124	93.7	97.2	x		
35+	96	15.3	17.7		x	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>61.0</b>			

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 women in the age group. The birth rates in the city are compared to the distribution of birth rates for the state's 72 counties. A rate is labeled "low" if it is # 26.0 for ages 15-19; # 12.6 for ages 15-17; # 47.4 for ages 18-19; # 98.5 for ages 20-34 ; # 13.5 for ages 35 and above; or "high" if it is \$ 44.6 for ages 15-19; \$ 24.9 for ages 15-17; \$ 79.5 for ages 18-19; \$ 111.3 for ages 20-34; \$ 17.7 for ages 35 and above.

*Statewide, most births (79 percent in 1994) are to women in their twenties and early thirties. In counties with relatively high birth rates for this age group, the rates ranged from 111 to 325 (per 1,000 women aged 20-34).*

**Table 6. Age-Specific Birth Rates, Three-Year Averages**

Age	1990-1992	1991-1993	1992-1994
15-19	94.5	92.3	89.8
15-17	65.6	70.8	73.2
18-19	129.7	115.5	107.7
20-34	101.4	97.7	93.7
35+	15.1	15.0	15.3

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 women in the age group.

*Wisconsin birth rates have declined since 1990 for women in all age groups except those age 30 and above.*

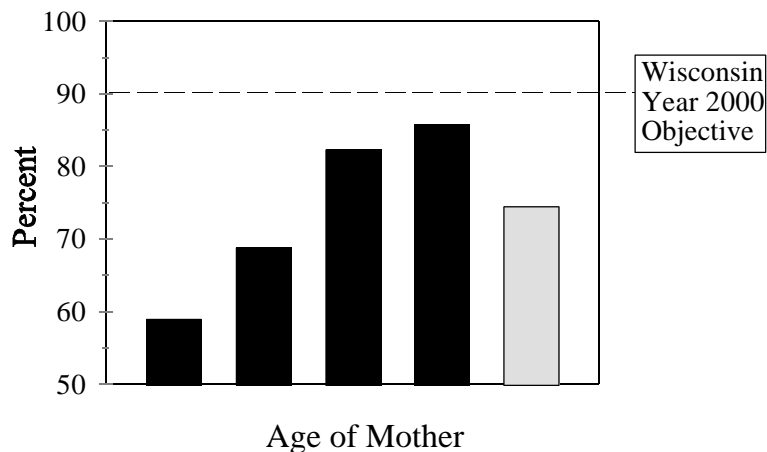
## MATERNAL AND INFANT CHARACTERISTICS

**Table 7. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight, 1990-1994**

Year	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---
1992	1,089	73.7	89	6.0	120	8.1
1993	1,145	73.1	99	6.3	136	8.7
1994	1,079	74.2	101	6.9	123	8.5

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In relatively small proportions of Wisconsin births each year, prenatal care was begun during the third trimester or not at all.*

**Figure 1. Percent of Women Obtaining First-Trimester Prenatal Care, 1994**

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

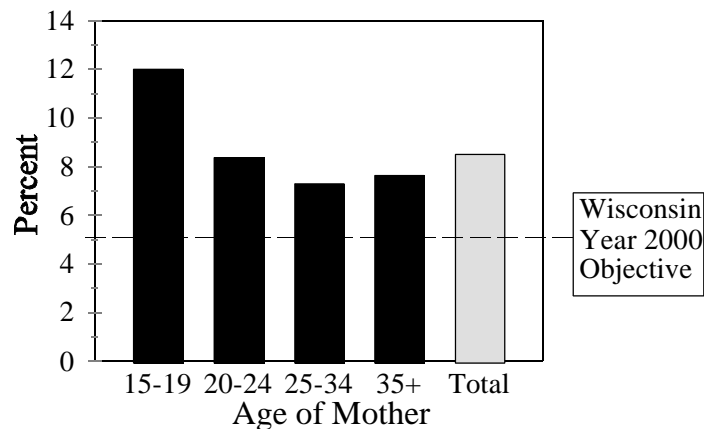
*Since 1990, the proportion of Wisconsin women who received first-trimester prenatal care has been 82 or 83 percent each year.*

**Table 8. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Age of Mother, 1994**

Age	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
15-19	275	162	58.9	24	8.7	33	12.0
20-24	395	272	68.9	43	10.9	33	8.4
25-34	674	555	82.3	28	4.2	49	7.3
35+	105	90	85.7	1	1.0	8	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*Statewide, late or no prenatal care is generally more prevalent among very young women who give birth than among older women. Infants born to teenagers are also more likely to have a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds).*

**Figure 2. Percent of Births with Low Birthweight (<2500 Grams), 1994**

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In 1994, a total of 4,358 infants (6.4 percent of live births) were born in Wisconsin with low birthweight. Low birthweight occurred most frequently among births to teens (9 percent of all births in the age group); women age 35 and older had the second highest proportion (almost 7 percent).*



**Table 9. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 1994**

Race/ Ethnicity	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
White	866	739	85.3	30	3.5	51	5.9
Black	383	217	56.7	51	13.3	57	14.9
Am. Indian	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hispanic	197	116	58.9	20	10.2	15	7.6
Asian	5	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

*In 1994, statewide there were 56,451 births to white women, 6,812 births to African-American women, 2,398 births to Hispanic women, 1,839 births to Asian women (of which 1,230 births were to Laotian/Hmong women), and 750 births to American Indian women.*

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: All live births were classified into mutually exclusive categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic American Indian, non-Hispanic other. Characteristics are not shown for fewer than 20 births.

**Table 10. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Education of Mother, 1994**

Years of Education	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than High School	422	239	56.6	53	12.6	47	11.1
High School	530	396	74.7	32	6.0	43	8.1
More than High School	502	443	88.2	16	3.2	33	6.6

*Women with higher levels of education are more likely to receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy; their infants are also much less likely to have low birthweight.*

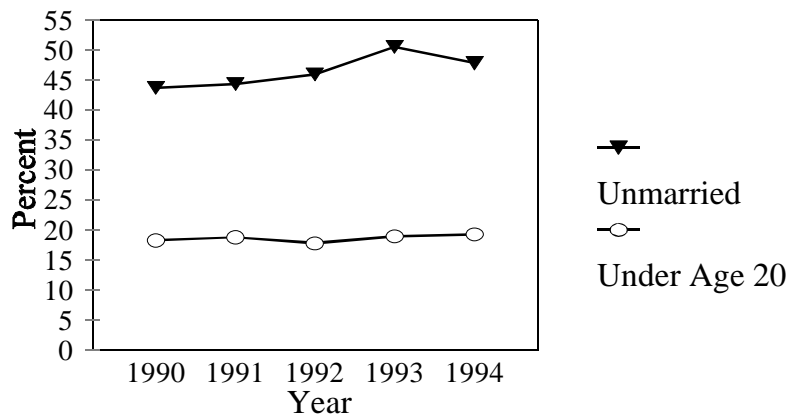
Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

**Table 11. Births with Selected Maternal Characteristics, 1990-1994**

Year	First Birth		Unmarried		< 12 Years Education		Smoked during Pregnancy	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	602	37.7	697	43.7	495	31.0	459	28.8
1991	592	36.8	714	44.3	477	29.6	466	29.0
1992	532	36.0	680	46.0	415	28.1	428	29.0
1993	583	37.2	792	50.5	469	29.9	443	28.3
1994	551	37.9	696	47.8	422	29.0	367	25.2

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The proportion of Wisconsin women who smoke during pregnancy has declined about 1 percentage point annually since 1990.*

**Figure 3. Percent of Births to Teens (<20) and Unmarried Women, 1994**

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

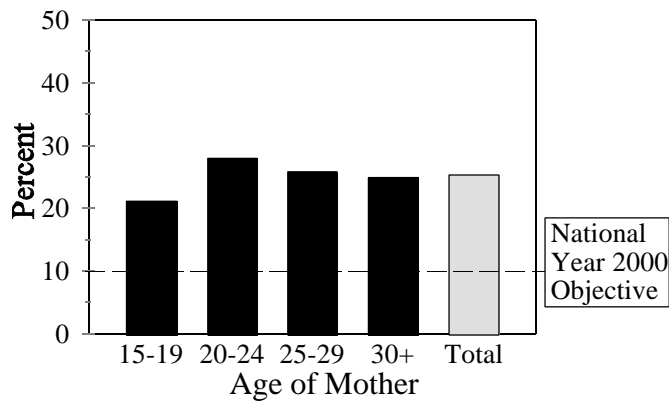
*The long-term increase in the proportion of births to unmarried mothers continued during the 1990s. Infants born to unmarried women represented 24 percent of all Wisconsin births in 1990; by 1994, they were 27 percent of all births.*

**Table 12. Births with Selected Maternal Characteristics by Age, 1994**

Age	Unmarried		<12 Years Education		Smoked during Pregnancy	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-19	251	91.3	198	72.0	58	21.1
20-24	248	62.8	124	31.4	110	27.9
25-29	115	28.9	47	11.8	103	25.9
30+	76	19.9	47	12.4	95	24.9

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The proportion of infants born to unmarried women was 25 percent or greater in one-fourth of Wisconsin counties. In most counties, the proportion of nonmarital births was higher among younger women.*

**Figure 4. Percent of Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy as a Percentage of All Live Births, 1994**

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In general, older women are less likely to smoke during pregnancy than younger women. In 1994, 27 percent of Wisconsin teens ages 15-19 who gave birth smoked during their pregnancies, compared with 15 percent of women ages 30 and older.*

**Table 13. Reported Pregnancies and Births, 1992-94  
Annual Average**

Age	Reported Pregnancies	Number of Births
Less than 20	Data for this table are not available below the county level.	
20+		
<b>Total</b>		

Source: Birth certificates, reported induced abortions and reported fetal deaths, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The proportion of pregnancies that result in a live birth is generally higher for women over 20 than for younger women.*

**Table 14. Selected Factors Related to Infant Mortality, 1994**

Risk	Percent of Births:		City is:		
	City	State	Low	Average	High
Low Birthweight	8.5	6.4			x
Mother Age Less than 20	19.3	10.3			x
Prenatal Care:					
Third Trimester or None	6.9	3.5			x
Fewer than 5 Prenatal Visits	7.4	4.1			x
5-9 Prenatal Visits	27.7	18.5		x	

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The percentage of a given risk characteristic in a city is compared to the percent distribution of that characteristic for the state's 72 counties. A percentage is labeled "low" if it is # 4.6 for low birthweight; # 7.5 for mother under age 20; # 2.1 for third trimester or no prenatal care; # 2.2 for fewer than 5 prenatal care visits; # 15.1 for 5 to 9 prenatal care visits; or "high" if it is \$ 6.1 for low birthweight; \$ 11.5 for mother under age 20; \$ 4.3 for third trimester or no prenatal care; \$ 5.6 for fewer than 5 prenatal care visits; \$ 28.6 for 5 to 9 prenatal care visits.

*In Wisconsin, 81.4 percent of births were to mothers with 10 or more prenatal care visits.*

## INFANT MORTALITY

**Table 15. Number of Infant Deaths, 1990-1994**

Year	Neonatal Deaths	Postneonatal Deaths	Total Infant Deaths
1990	11	8	19
1991	11	8	19
1992	4	7	11
1993	5	9	14
1994	6	14	20

Source: Death certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Neonatal deaths are those that occurred at less than four weeks (28 days) of age. Postneonatal deaths are those that occurred between four weeks and one year of age.

*There were 541 infant deaths in Wisconsin in 1994, representing a statewide infant mortality rate of 7.9 deaths per 1,000 births. Most (60 percent) infant deaths occurred within the first 4 weeks of life, the neonatal period.*

**Table 16. Five-Year Average Infant Mortality, 1990-1994**

	Average Annual Number of Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate: City	State	Low	City is: Average	High
Total Infant	16.6	10.8	8.0			x
Neonatal	7.4	4.8	4.8		x	
Postneonatal	9.2	6.0	3.2			x

Source: Death certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 births. The infant mortality rates in a city are compared to the distribution of rates among the counties which had 20 or more infant deaths in the five-year period (31 counties for total infant deaths, 20 for neonatal deaths, and 10 for postneonatal deaths). A city rate is "low" if it is # 6.3 for total infant deaths; # 3.9 for neonatal deaths; # 2.6 for postneonatal deaths; or "high" if it is \$ 9.0 for total infant deaths; \$5.1 for neonatal deaths; \$ 4.4 for postneonatal deaths.

*Thirty-one counties had at least 20 infant deaths during the five-year period 1990-1994. Of these, eight counties had an infant mortality rate of 9 per 1,000 births or higher.*

## HEALTH SERVICES

**Table 17. Newborn Hospital Stays by Birthweight and Expected Source of Payment, 1993**

	Source of Payment		
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Sources	All Sources
<u>Average Length of Stay (days)</u>			
Low Birthweight	16	9	14
All Other	2	2	2
<u>Average Charge</u>			
Low Birthweight	\$22,344	\$10,043	\$18,663
All Other	\$1,720	\$1,668	\$1,699

Source: Linked file of birth certificates, hospital discharges and Medical Assistance eligibility data, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included. Average charge excludes physician charge.

**Table 18. Number of Infant Hospitalizations by Selected Diagnoses and Expected Source of Payment, 1994**

Diagnosis at Discharge (ICD-9-CM Codes)	Source of Payment		
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Source	All Sources
Neonatal Disorders (760-779)	21	18	39
Acute Respiratory Infection (460-466)	38	10	48
Viral or Other Infection (010-089, 100-139)	12	5	17
Pneumonia (480-486)	17	1	18
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	11	11	22
Injuries (800-999)	5	3	8
All Other	81	36	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>269</b>

Source: Infant hospitalization file, data extracted from the Office of Health Care Information hospital inpatient database, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Includes all hospitalizations of infants less than one year of age, excluding newborns; counts are based on first-listed diagnosis. Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included.

*Statewide, 1994 newborn hospital stays averaged 13 days for low birthweight infants, compared with 2 days for other infants. Average hospital costs for a newborn were more than \$15,300 for a low birthweight infant versus about \$1,200 for other infants.*

*Neonatal disorders (a wide variety of conditions originating in the perinatal period) and acute respiratory infections together accounted for about one-third of all 1994 infant hospitalizations in Wisconsin.*

**Table 19. Number of Preventable Infant Hospitalizations by Selected Diagnoses and Expected Source of Payment, 1994**

Diagnosis at Discharge (ICD-9-CM Codes)	Source of Payment		
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Source	All Sources
Bacterial Pneumonia (481 ,482.2, 482.3, 482.9, 483, 485, 486)*	15	1	16
Severe Ear, Nose, Throat Infection (382, 462, 463, 465, 472.1)*	11	2	13
Asthma (493)	6	0	6
Gastroenteritis (558.9)	3	2	5
Dehydration (276.5)	16	10	26
All Other Preventable	5	4	9
<b>Total Preventable</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>75</b>

Source: Preventable hospitalization file, data extracted from the Office of Health Care Information hospital inpatient database, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: "Preventable hospitalizations" include all hospitalizations for 28 conditions that have been defined as ambulatory-care-sensitive. Hospitalizations for these conditions are potentially preventable, in that timely and appropriate preventive and primary care can decrease hospitalizations by: (1) preventing the onset of an illness or condition, (2) controlling an acute episodic illness or condition, or (3) managing a chronic disease or condition. Accordingly, the number of preventable hospitalizations can be used to indicate problems with access, availability and adequacy of preventive and primary care. This table includes all hospitalizations for the defined conditions among infants under one year of age. Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included.

\*Bacterial pneumonia excludes cases with secondary diagnosis of sickle cell anemia and patients less than 2 months old. Severe ear, nose and throat infections exclude cases with insertion of myringotomy tubes.

*During 1994, there were 9,797 hospitalizations of infants (excluding deliveries) in Wisconsin. Of these, 27 percent (2,681) were for conditions in which a hospital stay is potentially preventable, representing a rate of 39.3 such hospitalizations per 1,000 infants.*

**Table 20. Participation in Special Health Programs, 1994**

Population	Prenatal Care Coordination	WIC
Infants (less than 1 year)	---	1,117
Pregnant Women	4	389
Postpartum Women	---	466

Sources: Bureau of Health Care Financing (Prenatal Care Coordination); Wisconsin WIC Program.

Note: The Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides nutritional counseling and supplementary food for pregnant women, infants and young children at risk for poor health outcomes related to nutritional deficiencies. Prenatal Care Coordination (a Medical Assistance program administered by the DHSS Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing) is the coordinated delivery of nonmedical (psychosocial, educational, and other) services to pregnant women. The program attempts to identify each woman's reproductive health needs and focuses on the prevention of poor birth outcomes. High-risk MA recipients are selected for this benefit, based on established criteria to determine high risk.

*In December of 1994, 28,704 Wisconsin infants were receiving services from WIC. The number of women participating in WIC included 9,644 pregnant women and 12,830 receiving services during the year after giving birth.*





# Pregnant Women and Infants

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Provided by the Wisconsin Information for State Health Policy Program, a program funded by the Division of Health and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Comments, suggestions and requests for information may be addressed to:

Center for Health Statistics  
P.O. Box 309, Room 172  
Madison, WI 53701  
Phone: (608) 267-7955  
Fax: (608) 261-6380  
Internet: [Guhlepa@dhfs.state.wi.us](mailto:Guhlepa@dhfs.state.wi.us)

September 1995

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## TECHNICAL NOTES

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Table 8. No rates are shown for births to mothers less than 15 years old, nor are births to these mother reflected in the total.

Table 9. The “Other” race category in these *Profiles* is limited to births to mothers whose race was not specified.

Table 10. Mothers with “less than high school” education are those who completed less than 12 years of schooling.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

**Table 1. Population of Women Ages 15-44, 1990-1994**

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
15-19	3,008	2,618	2,611	2,677	3,320
20-24	2,701	2,170	2,081	1,976	2,008
25-29	3,363	2,756	2,515	1,959	1,320
30-34	3,987	4,109	4,070	3,944	3,066
35-39	3,740	3,789	3,931	4,276	4,359
40-44	3,622	4,022	4,095	4,101	4,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,421</b>	<b>19,465</b>	<b>19,303</b>	<b>18,933</b>	<b>18,618.16</b>

Source: 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing; 1991-1994 estimates are from the Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The number of Wisconsin women in their childbearing years (ages 15-44) has increased since 1990. While most (62) counties have experienced net increases, 9 counties have had net declines in the number of women ages 15-44.*

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Women Ages 18-44, 1989**

Age	Percent in Poverty Area	State	Low	Area is: Average	High
18-24	Data for this table are not available below the county level.				
25-44					
<b>Total 18-44</b>					

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

*In half of Wisconsin counties, between 11 and 16 percent of women ages 18-44 had incomes below poverty, according to the 1990 U.S. Census.*

## BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATES

**Table 3. Total Births and Birth Rates, 1990-1994**

Year	Number of Births	Crude Birth Rate	General Fertility Rate	Teen Birth Rate
1990	1,102	12.1	54.0	25.9
1991	1,161	12.5	59.6	36.7
1992	1,138	12.1	59.0	31.4
1993	1,123	11.8	59.3	34.7
1994	1,106	11.5	59.4	22.6

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population (per 1,000). The general fertility rate (GFR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population of women ages 15-44 (per 1,000). The teen birth rate (TBR) is defined as the number of births to teens 15-19 divided by the population of females ages 15-19 (per 1,000).

Since 1990, annual declines have occurred statewide in total births, the crude birth rate and the general fertility rate. The Wisconsin teen birth rate has ranged between a high of 44 in 1991 and a low of 39 in 1994.

**Table 4. Comparison of Birth Rates, 1994**

	Birth Rate:		Area is:		
	Area	State	Low	Average	High
Crude Birth Rate	11.5	13.4		x	
General Fertility Rate	59.4	59.9		x	
Teen Birth Rate	22.6	38.8	x		

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The birth rates in the area are compared to the distribution of birth rates for the state's 72 counties. A rate is labeled "low" if the CBR # 11.3; GFR # 54.3; TBR # 26.0; or "high" if the CBR \$ 13.1; GFR \$ 64.1; TBR \$ 46.5.

In 54 counties, at least 20 births occurred in which the mother was a teen (aged 19 or younger). One-fourth of the counties had a 1994 teen birth rate of 26 per 1,000 or below (the lowest quartile). Another fourth had a rate of 46 per 1,000 or higher (the highest quartile).

**Table 5. Comparison of Age-Specific Birth Rates, 1992-1994 Averages**

Age	Average Annual Number of Births	Birth Rate:			Area is:	
		Area	State	Low	Average	High
<15	0	---	---	---	---	---
15-19	83	29.0	40.6		x	
15-17	27	13.5	23.6		x	
18-19	56	64.4	67.1		x	
20-34	910	119.0	97.2			x
35+	129	15.3	17.7		x	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>61.0</b>			

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 women in the age group. The birth rates in the area are compared to the distribution of birth rates for the state's 72 counties. A rate is labeled "low" if it is # 26.0 for ages 15-19; # 12.6 for ages 15-17; # 47.4 for ages 18-19; # 98.5 for ages 20-34 ; # 13.5 for ages 35 and above; or "high" if it is \$ 44.6 for ages 15-19; \$ 24.9 for ages 15-17; \$ 79.5 for ages 18-19; \$ 111.3 for ages 20-34; \$ 17.7 for ages 35 and above.

*Statewide, most births (79 percent in 1994) are to women in their twenties and early thirties. In counties with relatively high birth rates for this age group, the rates ranged from 111 to 325 (per 1,000 women aged 20-34).*

**Table 6. Age-Specific Birth Rates, Three-Year Averages**

Age	1990-1992	1991-1993	1992-1994
15-19	31.1	34.3	29.0
15-17	10.4	13.5	13.5
18-19	89.7	90.4	64.4
20-34	101.3	109.0	119.0
35+	14.4	15.0	15.3

Source: Birth certificates and population estimates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 women in the age group.

*Wisconsin birth rates have declined since 1990 for women in all age groups except those age 30 and above.*

# MATERNAL AND INFANT CHARACTERISTICS

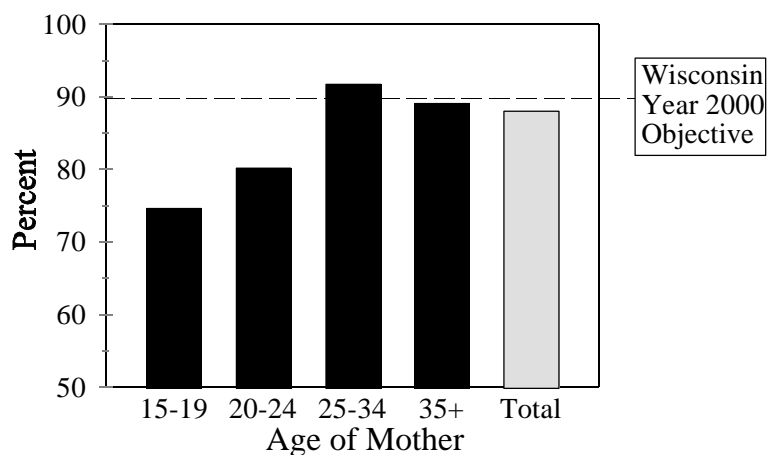
**Table 7. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight, 1990-1994**

Year	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---
1992	984	86.5	25	2.2	57	5.0
1993	968	86.2	23	2.0	60	5.3
1994	974	88.1	20	1.8	51	4.6

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In relatively small proportions of Wisconsin births each year, prenatal care was begun during the third trimester or not at all.*

**Figure 1. Percent of Women Obtaining First-Trimester Prenatal Care, 1994**



Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*Since 1990, the proportion of Wisconsin women who received first-trimester prenatal care has been 82 or 83 percent each year.*

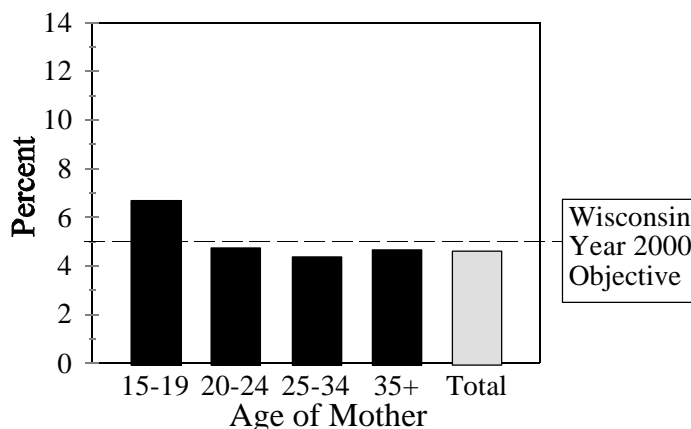
**Table 8. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Age of Mother, 1994**

Age	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
15-19	75	56	74.7	3	4.0	5	6.7
20-24	212	170	80.2	8	3.8	10	4.7
25-34	690	633	91.7	6	0.9	30	4.4
35+	129	115	89.1	3	2.3	6	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4.6</b>

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*Statewide, late or no prenatal care is generally more prevalent among very young women who give birth than among older women. Infants born to teenagers are also more likely to have a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds).*

**Figure 2. Percent of Births with Low Birthweight (<2500 Grams), 1994**



Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In 1994, a total of 4,358 infants (6.4 percent of live births) were born in Wisconsin with low birthweight. Low birthweight occurred most frequently among births to teens (9 percent of all births in the age group); women age 35 and older had the second highest proportion (almost 7 percent).*



**Table 9. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 1994**

Race/ Ethnicity	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,025	916	89.4	15	1.5	45	4.4
Black	28	20	71.4	2	7.1	3	10.7
Am. Indian	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hispanic	41	29	70.7	3	7.3	3	7.3
Asian	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	0	---	---	---	---	---	---

*In 1994, statewide there were 56,451 births to white women, 6,812 births to African-American women, 2,398 births to Hispanic women, 1,839 births to Asian women (of which 1,230 births were to Laotian/Hmong women), and 750 births to American Indian women.*

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: All live births were classified into mutually exclusive categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic American Indian, non-Hispanic other. Characteristics are not shown for fewer than 20 births.

**Table 10. First Prenatal Care Visit and Low Birthweight by Education of Mother, 1994**

Years of Education	Number of Births	First Trimester		Third Trimester or None		Birthweight Less than 2,500 Grams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than High School	114	86	75.4	3	2.6	6	5.3
High School	422	371	87.9	7	1.7	21	5.0
More than High School	570	517	90.7	10	1.8	24	4.2

*Women with higher levels of education are more likely to receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy; their infants are also much less likely to have low birthweight.*

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

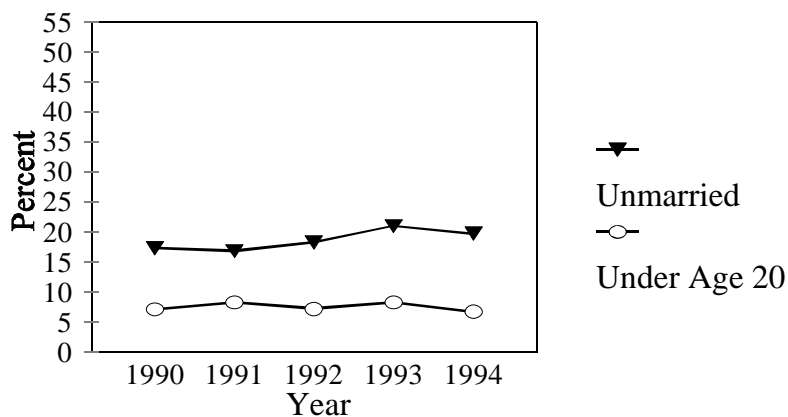
**Table 11. Births with Selected Maternal Characteristics, 1990-1994**

Year	First Birth		Unmarried		< 12 Years Education		Smoked during Pregnancy	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1990	464	42.1	191	17.3	131	11.9	254	23.0
1991	427	36.8	196	16.9	146	12.7	246	21.3
1992	439	38.6	208	18.3	127	11.2	238	20.9
1993	453	40.3	236	21.0	122	10.9	242	21.5
1994	448	40.5	219	19.8	114	10.3	214	19.3

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The proportion of Wisconsin women who smoke during pregnancy has declined about 1 percentage point annually since 1990.*

**Figure 3. Percent of Births to Teens (<20) and Unmarried Women, 1994**



Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The long-term increase in the proportion of births to unmarried mothers continued during the 1990s. Infants born to unmarried women represented 24 percent of all Wisconsin births in 1990; by 1994, they were 27 percent of all births.*

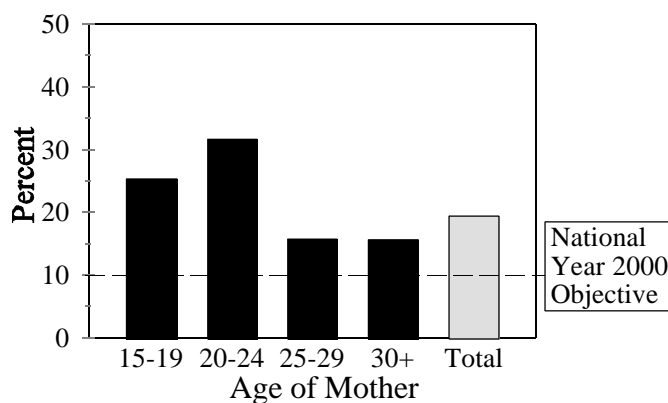
**Table 12. Births with Selected Maternal Characteristics by Age, 1994**

Age	Unmarried		<12 Years Education		Smoked during Pregnancy	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-19	63	84.0	45	60.0	19	25.3
20-24	77	36.3	35	16.5	67	31.6
25-29	50	13.5	18	4.9	58	15.7
30+	29	6.5	16	3.6	70	15.6

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The proportion of infants born to unmarried women was 25 percent or greater in one-fourth of Wisconsin counties. In most counties, the proportion of nonmarital births was higher among younger women.*

**Figure 4. Percent of Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy as a Percentage of All Live Births, 1994**



Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*In general, older women are less likely to smoke during pregnancy than younger women. In 1994, 27 percent of Wisconsin teens ages 15-19 who gave birth smoked during their pregnancies, compared with 15 percent of women ages 30 and older.*

**Table 13. Reported Pregnancies and Births, 1992-94  
Annual Average**

Age	Reported Pregnancies	Number of Births
Less than 20	Data for this table are not available below the county level.	
20+		
<b>Total</b>		

Source: Birth certificates, reported induced abortions and reported fetal deaths, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

*The proportion of pregnancies that result in a live birth is generally higher for women over 20 than for younger women.*

**Table 14. Selected Factors Related to Infant Mortality, 1994**

Risk	Percent of Births:			Area is:	
	Area	State	Low	Average	High
Low Birthweight	4.6	6.4	x		
Mother Age Less than 20	6.8	10.3	x		
Prenatal Care:					
Third Trimester or None	1.8	3.5	x		
Fewer than 5 Prenatal Visits	1.5	4.1	x		
5-9 Prenatal Visits	16.9	18.5		x	

Source: Birth certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: The percentage of a given risk characteristic in an area is compared to the percent distribution of that characteristic for the state's 72 counties. A percentage is labeled "low" if it is # 4.6 for low birthweight; # 7.5 for mother under age 20; # 2.1 for third trimester or no prenatal care; # 2.2 for fewer than 5 prenatal care visits; # 15.1 for 5 to 9 prenatal care visits; or "high" if it is \$ 6.1 for low birthweight; \$ 11.5 for mother under age 20; \$ 4.3 for third trimester or no prenatal care; \$ 5.6 for fewer than 5 prenatal care visits; \$ 28.6 for 5 to 9 prenatal care visits.

*In Wisconsin, 81.4 percent of births were to mothers with 10 or more prenatal care visits.*

# INFANT MORTALITY

**Table 15. Number of Infant Deaths, 1990-1994**

Year	Neonatal Deaths	Postneonatal Deaths	Total Infant Deaths
1990	3	4	7
1991	2	3	5
1992	5	2	7
1993	5	3	8
1994	1	4	5

Source: Death certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Neonatal deaths are those that occurred at less than four weeks (28 days) of age. Postneonatal deaths are those that occurred between four weeks and one year of age.

*There were 541 infant deaths in Wisconsin in 1994, representing a statewide infant mortality rate of 7.9 deaths per 1,000 births. Most (60 percent) infant deaths occurred within the first 4 weeks of life, the neonatal period.*

**Table 16. Five-Year Average Infant Mortality, 1990-1994**

	Average Annual Number of Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate: Area	State	Low	Area is: Average	High
Total Infant	6.4	5.7	8.0		x	
Neonatal	3.2	2.8	4.8		x	
Postneonatal	3.2	2.8	3.2		x	

Source: Death certificates, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Rates are per 1,000 births. The infant mortality rates in an area are compared to the distribution of rates among the counties which had 20 or more infant deaths in the five-year period (31 counties for total infant deaths, 20 for neonatal deaths, and 10 for postneonatal deaths). An area rate is "low" if it is # 6.3 for total infant deaths; # 3.9 for neonatal deaths; # 2.6 for postneonatal deaths; or "high" if it is \$ 9.0 for total infant deaths; \$5.1 for neonatal deaths; \$ 4.4 for postneonatal deaths.

*Thirty-one counties had at least 20 infant deaths during the five-year period 1990-1994. Of these, eight counties had an infant mortality rate of 9 per 1,000 births or higher.*

**HEALTH SERVICES**

**Table 17. Newborn Hospital Stays by Birthweight and Expected Source of Payment, 1993**

	Source of Payment		
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Sources	All Sources
<u>Average Length of Stay (days)</u>			
Low Birthweight	17	13	14
All Other	2	2	2
<u>Average Charge</u>			
Low Birthweight	\$29,907	\$14,886	\$18,930
All Other	\$1,741	\$1,467	\$1,538

Source: Linked file of birth certificates, hospital discharges and Medical Assistance eligibility data, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included. Average charge excludes physician charge.

**Table 18. Number of Infant Hospitalizations by Selected Diagnoses and Expected Source of Payment, 1994**

Diagnosis at Discharge (ICD-9-CM Codes)	Source of Payment		
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Source	All Sources
Neonatal Disorders (760-779)	4	15	19
Acute Respiratory Infection (460-466)	4	9	13
Viral or Other Infection (010-089, 100-139)	1	5	6
Pneumonia (480-486)	1	0	1
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	3	9	12
Injuries (800-999)	2	0	2
All Other	8	19	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>80</b>

Source: Infant hospitalization file, data extracted from the Office of Health Care Information hospital inpatient database, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: Includes all hospitalizations of infants less than one year of age, excluding newborns; counts are based on first-listed diagnosis. Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included.

*Statewide, 1994 newborn hospital stays averaged 13 days for low birthweight infants, compared with 2 days for other infants. Average hospital costs for a newborn were more than \$15,300 for a low birthweight infant versus about \$1,200 for other infants.*

*Neonatal disorders (a wide variety of conditions originating in the perinatal period) and acute respiratory infections together accounted for about one-third of all 1994 infant hospitalizations in Wisconsin.*

**Table 19. Number of Preventable Infant Hospitalizations by Selected Diagnoses and Expected Source of Payment, 1994**

Diagnosis at Discharge (ICD-9-CM Codes)	Source of Payment		
	Medical Assistance	Other Pay Source	All Sources
Bacterial Pneumonia (481 ,482.2, 482.3, 482.9, 483, 485, 486)*	1	0	1
Severe Ear, Nose, Throat Infection (382, 462, 463, 465, 472.1)*	1	1	2
Asthma (493)	0	1	1
Gastroenteritis (558.9)	0	1	1
Dehydration (276.5)	3	1	4
All Other Preventable	0	2	2
<b>Total Preventable</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: Preventable hospitalization file, data extracted from the Office of Health Care Information hospital inpatient database, Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics.

Note: "Preventable hospitalizations" include all hospitalizations for 28 conditions that have been defined as ambulatory-care-sensitive. Hospitalizations for these conditions are potentially preventable, in that timely and appropriate preventive and primary care can decrease hospitalizations by: (1) preventing the onset of an illness or condition, (2) controlling an acute episodic illness or condition, or (3) managing a chronic disease or condition. Accordingly, the number of preventable hospitalizations can be used to indicate problems with access, availability and adequacy of preventive and primary care. This table includes all hospitalizations for the defined conditions among infants under one year of age. Hospitalizations that occurred out-of-state are not included.

\*Bacterial pneumonia excludes cases with secondary diagnosis of sickle cell anemia and patients less than 2 months old. Severe ear, nose and throat infections exclude cases with insertion of myringotomy tubes.

*During 1994, there were 9,797 hospitalizations of infants (excluding deliveries) in Wisconsin. Of these, 27 percent (2,681) were for conditions in which a hospital stay is potentially preventable, representing a rate of 39.3 such hospitalizations per 1,000 infants.*

**Table 20. Participation in Special Health Programs, 1994**

Population	Prenatal Care Coordination	WIC
Infants (less than 1 year)	---	171
Pregnant Women	58	56
Postpartum Women	---	73

Sources: Bureau of Health Care Financing (Prenatal Care Coordination); Wisconsin WIC Program.

Note: The Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides nutritional counseling and supplementary food for pregnant women, infants and young children at risk for poor health outcomes related to nutritional deficiencies. Prenatal Care Coordination (a Medical Assistance program administered by the DHSS Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing) is the coordinated delivery of nonmedical (psychosocial, educational, and other) services to pregnant women. The program attempts to identify each woman's reproductive health needs and focuses on the prevention of poor birth outcomes. High-risk MA recipients are selected for this benefit, based on established criteria to determine high risk.

*In December of 1994, 28,704 Wisconsin infants were receiving services from WIC. The number of women participating in WIC included 9,644 pregnant women and 12,830 receiving services during the year after giving birth.*